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FIG. 16 T.S.

PRICE IN STOOL WEEK,
The properties of the two contents of the content of the cont her, distributing Bibles and sabbath schools, etc. Indeed, passed that whenever a female is of a missionary, she almost instead office,—at least every the public and formal preached, and this in a sense very per than in the case of any clergy-incrica. This may be gathered and instruction poured upon parters, before the time of her a necessity of being faithful unto thousand advice which no body of volanteering when any young to be connected with a clergyman to that fulled have seen of the missionary mother, in reference to her own family, from which the minister's wife at home is comparatively free. The latter is refereded to good schools for six hours in a day, when what fulled have seen of the missionary mother, in reference to her own family, from which the minister's wife at home is comparatively free. The latter is refleved of a vast amount of anxiety, and care, and labor, by being able, in most cases, to put her children to good schools for six hours in a day, when which the deergyman's wife at home, and that, for shall presently state. Granted status is pecularly responsible, for the core time for active effect in the kingdom of sale and is pecularly responsible, for missionary mother, in reference to her own family, from which the minister's wife at home to good schools for six hours in a day, when the sale not to assert that instead of interesting the more case, and labor, the more time for active effect in the kingdom of the deergyman's wife at home, and to expect far less, and that, for shall presently state. Granted status is pecularly responsible, for missionary mother will be able to devote much the more time of the deergyman's wife at home.

The time of the deergyman's wife at home, and the colony more of the colony more of the deergyman's wife at home, and the colony more of the deergyman's wife at home, and to expect far it is a colonial property. The form of the deergyman's wife and then the property of the deed them, and they will fall an easy prey to the insistionate dependence, holding the

Spired aposites, who three visibles is of course bound to act according to her own particular circumstances; but we are not to expand to their own husbands, and be not blasphemed. particular circumstances; but we are not to ex-pect to find many Mrs. Marshmans on mission-ary ground, any more than we are to find many similar characters at home, and how many like her do you find among clergymen's wives in

ries, he would repeat.

o the inquiry, whether the

e can reasonably be expected ra duty, i. e. beyond the range ly duties, than the clergyman's

Lassert positively that, as a connot; and I think this, will

hen we consider the compara-sunder which she labors, ed to be more at home, in order hold duties. The doors of the

arge them to observe these as their on the said that I am detracting from the high tis asked, would be say nothing accupying the conspicuous station that I am detracting from the high character of a female missionary. She makes the missionary a man, whereas before he was only half a man. In most cases, I am per-suaded she adds two-fold and perhaps four-fold to his usefulness; and in what more noble work can she be engaged than in comforting and sus-taining a man of God in his labors, in relieving him of numberless cares, and consoling him in numberless trials. But for her, his less flexible spirit would break perhaps a hundred times. I cannot express to you the strong conviction I feel, that almost without exception, the foreign missionary should be married. If any one, in social duty; and beyond this, bt tell them how loudly they to be active in promoting di-mof our Lord Jesus Christ, as coming out, is pretty sure of being driven about 'from pillar to post,' by pe, secution or other causes, like those whom Paul addressed, perhaps it may be expedient for him not to marry; but even of this Paul was not very positive, -at

least he gave no command. least he gave no command.
You have now my views on this important sub-ject, and although they may differ from those you have heretofore entertained, and from those that prevail generally in the churches in Ameri-

FRDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1835.

and printed as when first translated. Livin on in this formality, they die an easy death, and in their language, it was a happy exit. Man also can converse intelligibly upon these themes but the heart has not been touched. Of the three ministers, there is but one who is spoke of as endeavoring to do his duty in the pulpa faithfully. He meets with opposition. There are, however, among the Dutch, some prousouls who labor and pray for the upbuilding of Sion, but they are as whent among much chaff.

The denomination is truly Presbyterian. It is the Dutch Reformed Church of Holland. There are in the colony. 21 churches, under the priests; which constitutes a government with the priests; which constitutes a government with

pared to be more at home, in order one schold duties. The doors of the consensity of the popen at all hours of the day, to be natives, and sometimes he will be natives, and sometimes he will treat them with can all apply them to no had use.

It is that the visitors, with the advertion of the regulate properly is the askin order to regulate properly is the through my hands open for my is very lathle to be much be presence of translators, teachers, some in his immediate employ, and loard and loading with him. All somet of care comes upon the missen this is letter through my hands open for my living with her, with whom it may be regarded by all wise men as such that prevail generally in the clours, and any differ from those you have heretofore entertained, and from those the prevail generally in the clourches in America, and apply them to no had use, and apply them to no had use.

May we all not only desire to know, but have a disposition to do the will of our Father which is in Heaven.

I remain your affectionate brother, the prevence of translators, teachers, some in his immediate employ, and loard and lodge with him. All sound of care comes upon the missent this letter through my hands open for my perusal, permit me to say, that all the remarks contained in it are the suggestions of experience, as such those of the clourch, and apply them to no had use.

Many of the Dutch Reformed Church of Holland. There is no medical and synoid meeting once in the rules our cities, and is ruled only by the prevent constitutes a government within the rule of the colont, at refer the colont, at least the properly obscilence to a foreign irresponsible power. It was not control the rules of the properly obscilence to a foreign irresponsible power. It was not control the rules of the properly obscilence to a foreign irresponsible power. It was not control the rules of the properly obscilence to a fore

come older; and she has, of course, so much get far less, and that, for all presently state. Granted peculiarly responsible, for the proper education of missionary children, let no one expect that a most important passes are such as it and discretion her own a cannot discretion her own a cannot her disadvantage under which the missionary females it and mother, so as to and discretion her own a cannot her disadvantage under which the missionary females it and mother are, to thousands gupon her. Granted that more extensive than the more time for active effort in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. But until some means, and next here, Mand and mother Smith hes here, and next here, Mand and presently the first of our Lord Jesus Christ. But until some means, and next here, Mand and mext here, Mand and mext here, Mand and presently that the more time for active effort in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. But unit some means, and next here, Mand and mext here, Mand and presently that the more time for active effort in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. But unit some means, and next here, Mand and presently they does of sainted mather Smith hes here, and next here, Mand extensely that the more time for active effort in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. But unit bost of sainted mather Smith hes here, and next here, Mand exthers, Mand exthers, Mand extensely and presently they gifts and proyers, and sake employ thy gifts and proyers, and sake employ thy gifts and proyers, and death be lovely; to like theirs. For activity the list theirs. For activity the most important promises that the more time for a thouse of the true government. And if put for the good of those around the theory of the station of the chard for the good of those around her is dissolveney. The circle of pious ones that she gathered and the most important promises that the more intended mather Smith hes here, And next here, Mand extensely the hier the unitoest of wrong identions gainst the dost of sainted mather Smith less there, And for th

During sermon, the deacons visit every hear for his penny, and most of the candles are estinguished as if to favor somniferousness in the conding to his folly," and it may become unatinguished as if to favor sommiferousness in the audience. The predikant approaches the covered and the covered and the covered and the covered and the covered action. The prediction of his already too long discourse. But the country of the percentage of the covered action. Poperty is a mighty political organization to the percentage of the covered action. Poperty is a mighty political organization in this country. If know how our people to manifested an intense interest in the ediction, the audience retire. This is the form ediction, the audience retire. This is the form It is the good one of their fathers, and it seem to be thought that it will save the soul, though that it will save the soul, though the spirit does not pervade it. Every thin must remain as of old, and the Dutchman seem to feel that to continue the usual routine of service is sufficient religion. The psalms, the hymns, the catechism, are all the same. Ever the Bible seems to lose its sacredness, unless is in the old black German letter, even speller and printed as when first translated. Living on in this formality, they die an easy death, and

ing God in deed and in truth. He also embraced overy opportunity that presented, to utter the praises of God and give him thanks, in public. When he fed the five thousand, with five barley loaves and two fishes, and a year afterwards when he fed the four thousand with seven loaves and a few small fishes, he lifted up his eyes to heaven and gave God thanks for the food. When he partook of the last supper with his disciples, and after his resurrection, when he sat down at the table with the two disciples at Emmaus, he also gave God thanks for what was before them. When he was about to call Lazaras forth from the grave, he gave thanks to his heavenly Father, for having heard his prayer for a blessing and for divine strength; and once we are told that he and his disciples

another, or a total and mother and a total and another and a total and another and a total another an

rently the most unhappy, surrounded with mer-cies, and see blessings flowing in upon them from their Creator, in ceaseless streams.

Have you, my dear readers, hitherto been in

the habit of marmuring at your hard lot, and hence, of indulging in ungrateful feelings to-wards God? Pause for a moments and indulge in rational thought. You have always looked upon the bright side of your own characters and tables. Think how unworthy you are to receive any thing from God. Recollect that you have received every thing from him,—life, health, reason, parents, friends, the gospel, hopes of immmortality, and in short, blessings too many to be enumerated. As your sins and mercies pass in review before you and you call your ingratitude to mind, let crimson blushes while, excited by the example our neglected harp repentance, you take up your neglected harp repentance. And having favors you receive from his hands. Never forget to thank him when he saves you from danger or restores you to health. Praise him for keeping your parents, brothers and sisters from disease and want. Fraise him for guarding them against evil, for healing them of sickness, rescang them from trauble, and sorrow, and granting them cheerfulness and repose. Depend upon it, you will thus praise God, if you are truly his chil-dren. The man who has nothing like gratitude

Jan. 11, 1835. At Cadiz. It is the Lord's day, yet all is business. The market is crowded, and the shops with very few exceptions open. Along the narrow balcomial streets all is ide and bustle, and the alameda, plaza, and other public places are througed with people in holiday dress. Four schools of boys nearthing two and two, attracted my attention. They seemed to have been at church, and this reminded me of the necessity that will devolve on missionarie

to insist in their schools on an observance of all the formalities of their religion.

Entered an Augustine convent, and walked round the cloisters. In the hall are some tri-fling pictures, one of which is hung round with "miracles," or votive gifts of waxen figures of "miracles," or volve gits of waxen agures of different parts of the human hody, signifying that miracles of healing have been wrought by virtue of the picture, which is of the Virgin Mary and the child Jesus. Underneath the painting is a hymn to "the purity of the Virgin," who was born, as the Augustines in parallel. gin, "who was born, as the Augustines in par-ticular contend, without original sin. To whom-soever recites the said hymn on that spot, two hundred days' indulgence is offered for each letter! that is, indulgence from purgatorial pains. In the lower closters are a series of intings representing the life of St. Augustine, with a poetical inscription beneath each of them. One of these describes the sain as favored with an extatic vision of the Saviour and the Virgin. Between the loveliness of our Lead's course, nance on the one side, and the raper's each lay the Virgin on the other, he is districted and knows not which he should love the most—which "mas amaria." But the two last words are artfully formed into a pious pun by being written thus—mas a-maria, which, when repeated, solves the doubt by saying Mary most. Thus mingling in the same passage, mys eisen, sensuality, and blaspheny. A frier in the court was buying oranges of two boys. This on the Lord's day. They afterwards kneeled down as if to receive his blessing.

Called on a foreigner who is in office here, the was absent; but his son, who now acts in the place of his father, entered cordially into the cause of the Bible Society, with which his father has corresponded. He told me that the editor of the "Diario de Cadiz," had been more reconstruction for the property of the place of the place of the Bible Society, with which his father has corresponded. He told me that the editor of the "Diario de Cadiz," had been more reconstruction.

him to speak with me on the subject of intro-ducing the Scriptures into Spain.

in. 12th.—This morning tel, the principal bookseller Hortel, the principal bookseller in Caulz, who has for some time past been waiting to receive copies of the scriptures in Spanish for sale in his shop. He is perfectly willing and even de-sirous to receive them. He suggested the plan of sending each book in a distinct envelope di-rected to some particular friend, as according to a late decree, persons are allowed for their consuse one conv. of a book printed in the own use one copy of a book printed in the Spanish language out of Spain. Yet the circumstance, that the Bible, except when printed with notes approved by the church, is a prohibited book, and the fact that an ecclesiastic is always posted at the Custom House to prevent contagion from being introduced into the king dom by prohibited books, must lead us to en

ploy the utmost caution as to their introduction. Entered the Capuchin Convent. I had read somewhere, that in the style of monastic de-votion, our Lord is called "The Lad," and is said to vouchsafe especial revelations to the re said to vouensate especial revenue as a ligious who desire them. This had appeared more like burlesque than truth, until a boy who happened to be there, directed my attention to a picture of Christ, exclaiming—" Mira el a picture of Christ, exclaiming—" Mira el Mozo"—See the Lad. The Council of Trent Mozo"—See the Lad. The Conned of Trent declares that images have no divine or inherent virtue; yet it struck me as being peculiarly inconsistent with that dectrine, that 100 days indulgence should be granted to every one who should recite an Ave Maria and Pater Noster, before an image of the Pastora, or Virgin Mary in the habit of a shepherdess, or before any print

that image.

Jan. 13th.-Left Cadiz for Seville. At Xerez. five students of the law entered the diligence to proceed to the University of Seville. We had some brisk controversy on subjects of doctrine, produced by their questions as to the faith and practice of Protestants. I spoke as freely as if I had been in England, not having any reason to shroud the truth—no, not even in Spain. Spaniards themselves speak freely, even to lintiousness, and therefore it becomes our duty speak freely also. So far from taking offen to speak treety also. So lat from taking offence, they appeared to be gratified at receiving in-formation. When the morning dawned on us, we seemed to be as good friends as if we had teen acquainted from our infancy.

delity and licentiousness have spread beyone all that I could have imagined. To commence a mission in Pagan Africa might appear les arduous than in this nominally Christian coun

try; for here is not only ignorance, but obdura iniquity in all its forms. Yet this dreary pictu

iniquity in all its forms. Yet this dreary pictur is not utterly without relief. There are sti some to be found, who, while they have escape

me to be found, who, while they have esc. e thraldom of vulgar superstition, have st off all reverence of God and religion; w

phemous, trifling, and obscene. To ingratiate themselves with a minister of the Gospel, they seem to think it sufficient, that they should de-ride the friars; but to refrain from sin in his

presence, is a mark of respect which they de not seem to conceive of. A Protestant preacher would be heard, as I should think, with avidin

would be heard, as I should think, with avoid at first, and God might own his labors. But fear it would be long ere the mass of the people would cease to regard him rather is an adver-sary of the priests and friars, than as a preache of Christ. However, there is a strong prepar

minds of many, and could the missionary co-fine himself to a plain declaration of those truts

He is now having an edition of religious lmms of 500 copies printed at Cadiz, for the use if his Spanish congregation. One of these preses he wishes to be put in operation and conduced by Christians in the United States, and theother by those in England. He would feel negreat

thominations to answer for, and awfully by

Pope, as opposed to those who would east of all allegiance to him.

Friday, Oct. 23, 1835.

INFLUENCE OF FOREIGNERS.

Every body has heard the story of the thic

no escaped detection by crying "stop thief

louder than any hody else, though he had the

stolen goods in his hand. It would ill become

the Christian community to be cheated in the

same way; and yet there is some danger of it

A cry has been raised against the influence of

foreigners. We believe there was need of it.

But let us consider, what foreign influences

re are, which may work mischief among

ession in favor of the Protestant religie

parish priest of St. Gil. He is a frank and pleasant man, but lax in his religious sentiments. Speaking of the affairs of Spain he coolly asked, if I thought that God meddled with such trifles as the quarrels of insignificant creatures such as we are. At our Vice Consul's I had a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman. Speaking of the immense possessions of the monastic bodies, he was led to notice the Francs, which he did with the utmost contempt. He stated, that of late, none of respectable families have taken the habit, and he predicted the rapid about the property of which he is a member. He

dents of an early friendship formed with an English gentleman in Spain, many years ago, when both were young, with whom he has lately renewed correspondence, and who has been his agent in sending his version of the Bible to America. In compliance with a request that he would give information of the versions of the Bible published in Spanish by the Bible Societies, he has transmitted to Rome an assurance that having seen all, as he helieves, of these versions, and examined the principal passages cited in controversy between us, he has not detected the slightest corruption in any one instance. At the same time he has told the Pope that if Catholics calumniate Protestants by laying against them accusations which cannot be the Pope of Rome, there might not be mue substantiated, they will inevitably lose their cause. The present edition of his version, of which he presented me with a copy, for 60 or 70 reals of vellon per volume, is sold so low as 26 reals to subscribers. It is in five volumes. He calculated the entire expense of printing

jected to a vigorous examination by the congre-gation of the Index in Rome, when they sent him the following injunctions—1st. That he should place under their respective passages several notes which he had published in a Dictionary apart. 2d. That he should show his readers that the reading of the Bible is not necessary to salvation. it as his opinion that the cause of liberty would advance in spite of every effort to impede it. He said that public opinion and feeling are a torrent, which, if resisted, will swell, break forth and devastate with violence, but which it to obtain. He said that puone torrent, which, if resisted, will swen, forth and devastate with vidence, but which it is the duty of all governments, and of the clergy especially, to guide in a right channel—but which, if they regarded their own safety, they should by no means endeavor to obstruct. The time was now come, he said, for him to speak and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and write freely. and write freely, which he was resolved to do, and he could now say things whick a year ago it would not have been safe for him to utter. He devoutly acknowledged the intervention of Divine Providence in his own affairs, and seemed desirous not to be addressed with that fored desirous not to be addressed with that fored he figurette requires for his rank.

and estrous not to be addressed with that formality which etiquette requires for his rank.

At another visit his favorite topic was the union of the Spanish and English churches.

At another visit his favorite topic was the union of the Spanish and English churches.

The Orange men were victorious. The Orange land, the Grand Section to alter it in land, the Grand Section to the work, the formally "called," not "formally "called," not

Jan. 14th.—Reached Seville. Went to call on Don Juan Ramorez, who had called on me repeatedly at Gibraltar. He deserves to be noticed here particularly. One Sunday evening, after the Spanish sermon, he came to me and requested an interview. The next morning, by appointment, he called again. He told me that he was like a ship without helm or pilot, disgusted with his count priesthood, and yet quite aminformed on the subject of religion. I was pleased with his formkess, advised him to read a Bible which he purchased, and invited him to call again. He did so. When I called at his house, his mother, an old woman, instantly conjectured Bible which he purchased, and invited but he had a bis house, his mother, an old woman, instantly conjectured who I was, and on calling a second time, for then he was not at home, he told me that my bed was ready for me and that his house was to be my home. He is supercargo of a vessel which rades with Gibraltar, and has numerous family connections in this city, all of whom appear to be respectable trades people, and whom he states will be ready to declare themselves Protestants, as soon as the religion so desired by the testants agree that Christ present at the same. He maintains that the most enlightened part of the clergy of Spain would now most readily abandon the mummeries which have been introduced into the worskip of God in the course of ages, and return to primitive simplicity, as the Protestants have done, although he conceives that the Protestants have gone into the opposite extens will be ready to declare themselves Protestants, as soon as the religion so desired by the testants agree that Christ present at the same. testants have done, although he conceives that the Protestants have gone into the opposite extreme. In speaking of difference of doctrine, tates will be ready to declare themselves Protestants, as soon as the religion so desired by the people shall have been proclaimed. He says that the population of Seville is 90,000, of whom 70,000 do not go to mass, nor yet confess. that the population of Seville is 90,000, of whom 10,000 do not go to mass, nor yet confess. These 70,000 then are chiefly abandoned to infidelity, or sunk into indifference.

A comedy entitled "The Devil Preacher" is to be exhibited this evening, in which it is said Friars will be personated on the stage. This is done openly in one of the chief towns of Spain, an Episcopal See and the residence of a Cardinal Archbishop. None prevent it, for none can. Then we must strive to introduce our placards for the Bible also; for Christian boldness must not be outdone by anti-Christian distribution. boldness must not be outdone by anti-Christian beffrontery.

Ramirez took me into the market place where once stood the first Inquisition of Seville, raised by the fanatic Ferdinand. From this soil, the pavement of which now hides the bones of many victims, the grouns of the inartyrs ascended to heaven. From this soil their blood still cries for retribution, and Spain, distracted, half-peopled, and lying waste, suffers this retribution. We went into a church in which the culprits of that execrable tribunal used to be assembled to hear their sentence. Chains are suspended

We went into a church in which the culprits of that exectable tribunal used to be assembled to hear their sentence. Chains are suspended over the doors, because they have been entered by the despot monarchs, and the same is done in private houses which they have honored with their presence. From the pulpit the dread sential and and Isabella, and rising the sanguinary Ferdinand and Isabella, and rising these carried wood to yonder hearth as fuel to consume their own subjects.

Jan. 15th.—Ramirez went with me to see the parish priest of St. Gil. He is a frank and pleasant man, but lax in his religious sentiments. Speaking of the affairs of Spain he coolly asked, if I theoret that Ged moddled in the same interest and the subject. Spanish congregation. He says that he Bible must have some notes, however few, to give it cur-

Tagrada, by appointment of the Rayal Acadetaken the babit, and he predicted the rapid abolition of monasticism.

Jan. 16th.—I have had a long conversation to-day with parties of students who asked me a variety of questions as to the doctrines and practices of the different religious sects in England. They tell me that there are three thousand students of law, medicine and divinity in the University. The greater part of whom are, it is to be feared, infidels. A number of them brought me their books, which had on their by appointment o story, of which he t is to be feared, many the feared, many the foreign the feared, many the foreign them, proved to be the writings of Voltaire and others of the same class.

Jan. 22d.—Reached Madrid. Towards the close of the journey, I had a conversation with a gentleman of wealth and intelligence, by the many of Hernandez. He spoke of Monkery the feared that the spoke of Monkery than the feared that the feared th t is to be feared, infidels. A number of them sed and almost lost—literature had been burie and some vestiges of it alone remaining as ed in ignorance, were carried away by a tot name of Hernandez. He spoke of Monkery with the utmost contempt, but says that even in the convents there are some learned men of liberal minds, who now desire the abolition of monasticism. He considers the toleration of monasticism. He considers the toleration of the Pentestant religion, as a measure of governeral minds, who now desire the aboution of monasticism. He considers the toleration of the Protestant religion, as a measure of government, so necessary to the commercial prosperity of Spain, that it will be impossible to avoid it any longer. This morning I called on Mr. Razola, a bookseller, with whom I had corresponded before. He is friendly to the great object of disseminating the truth by means of the clergy, who ought to provide the people with sound instruction. But since then, he advices and desires to receive, if possible, Bibles pended before. He is thematy to the great onject of disseminating the truth by means of the
press, and desires to receive, if possible, Bibles
for sale in his shop.

Jan. 23d.—This morning I called on Don F.

The prohibitions which have been laid in the Jan. 23d.—This morning I called on Don F. F. A. Bishop of A., Translator of the Scriptures into Spanish. He is a truly amiable nam. He said that he had received kind assistance from Englishmen in reference to his version of the Bible, and recounted the services they had rendered him. He said that he acknowledged the Protestants to be true Christians, and knew many of them to be actuated by the most pious and generous sentiments. He dwelt with great apparent interest on the incidents of an early friendship formed with an English gentleman in Spain, many years ago, without a special license to do so, as though

26 reals of veiton per volumes. The calculated the entire expense of printing this edition, which is the second, and adding a simult commission for the printer, desired him to sell it at prime cost, as he wished no gain from it. This edition is three thousand copies, and is to be thrown into circulation, as he says, among heads of families, priests who ought to read the Bible, and friars who are too generally ignorant of it. By being published in parts, the cost has been so light to subscribers as hard-lived the cost has been so ly ignorant of it. By being published in parts, the cost has been so light to subscribers as hardly to be felt. He intends when the last volume, now in the press, shall be published, to purchase of the printer one hundred copies, have them bound, and distribute them gratuitously among the clergy of his diocese.

For two years and a half his version was subjected to a vigorous examination by the camera. a union of the Spanish and English el and this too at a time, when the Papal has been dismissed from Madrid, bee "servant of the servants of God, and centre of union to the faithful," will not acknowledge the actual sovereign of the country. As I was about to leave, he led me into his bed-room, rs that the reading of the Bible is not necto salvation. Our conversation was and the spoke on all points as a man of and a friend of the human race. He gave is opinion that the cause of liberty would nee in spite of every effort to impede it. add that public opinion and feeling are a spice if resisted, will swell, break the pointed out Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, but has necessary Milney's which he was necessary which if resisted, will swell, break to the pointed out Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, but has necessary Milney's which he was necessary milney; which he was nec

church, and upon logical controversy, if they and, and all the circumstance ought to be the contest against popery,-we say poperygood, pions and useful men on the whole, have derived too much of this from their angestors, which the Duke of Cumberland prederived too much of this from their ancestors,

ange, afterwards William III of England. When to the hon, gentleman whether, after James 11, was expelled for endeavoring to in roduce Popery, and for other malfeasance Ireland was divided into two parties; one i favor of James and popery, the other for the

the point the baye lodges, hem, are spread over most parts of British pps and in the colonies. These are ing, it was determined, that non-commi the menth whom the Irish Catholics are in the half fighting at elections. Whenever unprinæd English landlords, clergymen or magistes have wished for volunteers, to enforce ojession upon Irish Catholics, these are the merho have stood ready for work. Next to popipriests and whiskey, the feuds between Orangien and Catholics have been the greatest curunder which Ireland has grouned; the real opssions of the English government, bad as thenve been, not deserving to rank higher than tourth place in the scale of evil .- The Orangnen are among us, ready to fight popery just aney have done at home. If we suffer them mould our efforts, we shall suffer a mis-

cast off all reverence of God and religion; whose minds are open to conviction, and to whom our efforts may be useful when a door of entrance shall be opened. But even these, having no right standard of religious principle, side into a pernicious laxity of sentiment, and class together Protestants, Jews, and Moors, as if they professed religious equally worthy the credence of mankind. In the lower classes the females are frequently degraded beyond description, and the ordinary language of both sexes is blass-phemous, triling, and obscene. To investigate Filly there are the "liberals " from the content of Europe; Protestants in name, perhapsand perhaps not even that; but Atheists, Deis, Rationalists, any thing, in reality. The Eurgean "liberal," generally, is a man who has en, and learned to despise, the true charader of popery and despotism; and having seen thing better, has learned to despise and hate religion and all regular and efficient civil overnment. Some of them have a sort of re-

figious sentimentalism about them, which at res looks quite pious; and their philosophy is such as enables them, without conscious hypocris, to assent to almost any formula of faith which make men wise unto salvation he might and worship. We have some, but not many contribute to a decided change of public feeling on the subject.

I here close the extracts made from the Rv. if teir influence is felt on the subject.

he habits of thought, in all these parties hae been formed in countries where religion is stablished by law, and where, of course, dis seters, if they exist, find themselves obliged to ac politically, in favor of their religion. They anot therefore, be safe guides in this coun-

We spoke of Scotch Presbyterianism. Our errespondent, E. H. found some of the same ting among the Dutch at Capetown. It ex-

by those in England. He would feel negreat reluctance to commencing missionary laters in Madrid or any other large town in Spain. The way would be to go to work in a still way without applying to any of the higher power for a license, and when one had drawn friends around him and began to attract attention, then the question would arise whether he should be permitted to proceed. In such a case it is polable that he would not be disturbed, as the power of the ecclesiastical courts is a mere name. Mr. that he would not be disturbed, as the power of the ecclesiastical courts is a mere mane. Mr. R. thinks that a missionary to Spain ought, on many accounts, to be married. One reson for this is, that the morals of the clergy three are such that a young clergyman cannot vist freely in families without sacrificing his own equivation and that of those whose houses he frequents.

Mr. R. has written to booksellers in 35 of the principal towns in Spain, inquiring if they will selb Biddes. From 12 of these he has received answers, and 7 of which are decidedly favorable and without reserve, and the others surgest on who hate and are ready to fight those and without reserve, and the others surgest on the property of making them.

It may be well, also, to name an offuence, of native growth. There day-laborers, and others, with who catholics come in competition in but who hate and are ready to fight those and without reserve, and the others surgest on the property of making them. should be abused to their injury. But we believe they will see the truth of these remarks,

It may be well, also, to name another bac affuence, of native growth. There are native day-laborers, and others, with whom foreign Catholics come in competition in business, and answers, and 7 of which are decidedly favorable and without reserve, and the others suggest only obvious objections, such as the bad state of the roads, and other similar difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching them safely. His carrespondent in Cadiz thinks there will be a serious difficulty in establishing a press their Portugal is equally open with Spain, for the idea who away their employment. The native of good characteristic in the serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching them safely. His carrespondent in Cadiz thinks there will be a serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the strength of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching them safely. His carrespondent in Cadiz thinks there will be a safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching them safely. His carrespondent in Cadiz thinks there will be a safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching them safely. His carrespondent in Cadiz thinks there will be a safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching them safely. His carrespondent in Cadiz thinks there will be a safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching them safely. His carrespondent in Cadiz thinks there will be a safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles reaching the safely serious difficulties in he way of the Bibles r who hate and are ready to fight those who get imaginary; for the native of good character has as much and as profitable employment, as if there were not an "Irishman" on earth But the idle, the improvident, the unprincipled find that they do not "get along in the world

The nearer the seat of papal power we strik the sooner will it be demolished, and here to church of Rome has not only the mark of the least in her forehead, but her garments and drenched with the blood of innocent victims. Her superstition, and her folly too, cannot, a in the United States, be denied to exist, for her they meet one whichever way he may turn. She has a long and dark account of cruelty and algorithms to answer for, and awfully hitted. gnard or their well meant labors will "strength en the hands" of bad men to do evil.

the party lines are fast drawing, and you often P. S. More of Orangeism.—Since writing hear such and such an one spoken of as a "Pas the preceding, we have received the Durham pist," that is a friend to the pretensions of the (Eng.) Chronicle, which contains some state. the (Eng.) Chronicle, which contains some statements concerning Orangeism, deserving attention. It should be remembered, that the Duke of BOSTON RECORDER. Cumberland, who is brother of the king, and has decidedly a worse reputation for moral character, than any other son of George III, has been violently opposed to every "reform" atmpted by the British Parliament, and espeally, to the Catholic Emancipation Bill. He ined that allowing Catholics to vote and old offices, would endanger the Protestant

In the House of Commons, Aug. 10.

First and foremost, of course, is "the man of sin." Doubtless, this deserves the first place among the bad foreign influences to which we hey to be told, with such facts before them, are exposed. But of this, so much has been said of late, that we need not enlarge; especially as our opinion has been fully expressed.

Next,—perhaps not next in malignity, for we have to go on exercising their influence in the British army? (Cheers.) If there was any individual particularly interested in the annot assign them their ranks with accuracy, uestion, it was an illustrious personage whose but next we will mention, a certain kind of Scotch Presbyterianism. It is difficult to de-

Scotch Presbyterianism. It is difficult to describe; but not very difficult to know when you see it. It is Calvinistic, beyond Calvin himself. It has little to do with revivals, or with any religious experience that can be told. It would keep the church from extinction, by admitting all baptised children who have not convenitud any secondal convenitud and secondal convenitud any secondal convenitud and s mitted any scandalous offence, as soon as lot know that it was not meant to subvert the they have arrived at a certain age and learned the catechism. For the conversion of heretics, it relies upon church censures, if they are in the are out of it. Such men are continually for washing war upon the heast;" for contending had against Papists, rather than addressing them lustrious personage to whom reference had been lustrious personage to whom reference had been in a way adapted to bring them to repentance, made was deeply implicated in it, that nothin We are in danger of catching their spirit. If could satisfy him to the contrary short of

searching investigation.

Mr. Hume said he could at once show grounds not Papists—receives its character from them, for the present motion. The hon gentleman it will be a bad business. Some, who are very then stated that he held in his hand a paper Thirdly, there are the "Orange men;" so alled, we suppose, from William, Prince of Orange west, and the Royal Artillery, and warrant 260 to private Wilson, of the 17th. He put it ment, he would persevere in his opposition.

The Duke has written a letter, denying that he has countenanced the formation of Orange

party, v are political Protestants, ready to retary. He has some recollection of an Orange the direction of which he gainst popery, and enforce them at Lodge in the fourth regiment, many years ago. it was ten years ago. Inde net, continues to this day. and believes that George IV. was an Orange-said to exist among us. Societier, as they are sometimes called, man of the second Lodge. The Chronicle, however, asserts, that " at a meeting held at Ireland,d have been found even among the Lord Kenyon's house, the Duke himself presidofficers, soldiers, and sailors, should be exempted from payment of the usual fees on ada to the Orange Lodges:" and adds:-

to the Orange Lodges;" and adds:—

The only apology which Colonel Percevat
could offer for the existence of Orangeism, was
the asserted pre-existence of Ribandism among
the troops. It has not been proved, but it is
highly probable, that the Catholics are banded
together in secret societies. The formation of
one confederacy would surely be followed by
the establishment of another of opposite principles and hostile intent. But what a picture
does not this give us of the condition of the
Army! In case of war, little dependence could
be placed on a force split up into fierce factions: pe placed on a force split up into fierce factions: sent pretender to the crown. It autter uselessness for any good purpose in

its utter uselessness for any good purpose in time of peace is undeniable.

Great good, we foresee, will arise from the discussion of this subject. The public eye will be kept on suspicious characters. The real designs of certain high personages will be more than guessed at, and will be assuredly counterworked. The thin mask of a zeal for Protestantism will be torn from off the Orange plotters.

The line of succession to the Throne will be ye. They can reform Grain. The line of succession to the Throne will be preserved; and, in defiance of all disloyal combinations, we shall in due time see her Majesty Victoria the undisputed Queen of England.

Here we have a fine representation. A brothof the king, plotting to place himself on the the N. Y. Evangelist, concerning throne of England, to the exclusion of his neice serve College. On the whole, Victoria; and for this purpose, placing himself at the head of the "no popery" party, acting do well to form no opinion unfavo s Grand Master of a secret society of political lege, on the authority of st Protestants, and organizing auxiliary societies in the army, members of which are governors Once more.

Orange Lodges in the Army. - The following the King's answer to the Address of the House s the King's answer to the Address of the House of Commons on the subject of Orange Lodges;— "I have received your dutiful address, sub-niting to me certain resolutions on the subject of Orange lodges in the army. "My attention has been, and shall continue to

be, directed to practices contrary to the regula-tions and injurious to the discipline of my

"I owe it no less to the dignity of my Crown ous forms, has done more for n to the safety of the country and the welfare of my brave and loyal army, to discourage and prevent every attempt to introduce secret societies into its ranks, and you may rely upon my determination to adopt the most effectual means this purpose."

The existence of "Orange" and "Riband" call for the results of experience arties in this country, is certainly not desirable; general and immediate atte nd therefore, men who act in the spirit of either party, should not be entrusted with the guidance of public sentiment

NEWS FROM MISSIONARIES.

A letter has been received from one of the missi aries who sailed from Boston in the ship Shepherdess on the 16th of May, dated June 3d. The ship was on the 16th of May, dated June 3d. The ship was then in lat. 29 deg. N., long 30 deg. W. All on board were well, asd happy in their situation. The aries are Messes. Perry, Lawrence, Ballantine, and Webster, and their wives.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The letter of Rev. Mr. Hopkins, on our last age, demands attention from all who study hurch government. It is accompanied by etter from Rev. Dr. Cox, of Auburn, in which

The appellate jurisdiction of our polity is per-The appellate jurisdiction of our polity is perhaps too extensive, for the best practical operation and results. At least, this is supposed by many of the calmest and best accredited sages of our communion. If appeals were stopped at synods at farthest, without ever reaching the General Assembly, it is my judgment certainly that the change would on the whole be a signal and even a very great and desirable interest. nd even a very great and desirable im ment. But this question we can consider with-out recommending or realizing a preference for onalism. We can consider it calmly, it fully, as Presbyterians. For my wn part, I am deeply convinced that our regime s immensely preferable; and that in saying this, represent the public sentiment of our healthen represent the public ser yiews of my venerable colleagues of the nary, I am sure they are the same with my Dr. Perrine, with whom I have just had the pleasure of consultation, requests me to ex-press his very hearty concurrence in the present

The Philadelphian, editorially, appoves what is here said of the "appellate jurisdiction" of the church, and asserts that some "Old School" men entertain the same views. If we do not nisremember, they have been advocated by a eading divine of that "school," in the Biblical Mr. Heme moved for the appointment of a elect committee to inquire into the Orange odges in Great Britain and the colonies.

Mr. Shell said that disclosures had taken ons " among them, more " severe an unpleasant" than among us. We think these the gentlemen are in the right. We believe that if we had an "appellate jurisdiction" like LICENSED PREACHERS in LNG1 theirs, we should reap as much trouble from it as they do; and therefore we are glad we are ree from it. We think it not at all "unfair." when we state our objections against Presbyterianism, to mention what we regard as the most objectionable feature in it. We are perfeetly ready to say, that "extensive union of entiment ought not to be expected or attempted," by such means; inasmuch as those means are not at all adapted to produce it; but are sure to produce "severe and unpleasant" "conflicts and contentions." In this opinion, all seem to agree. Dr. Cox thinks, that the evil might be avoided by making the "appellate jurisdiction" less extensive; by making the deisions of Synods conclusive and final, and suffering no appeals to go up to the General Assembly. In this, too, we are all agreed; except that we, Congregationalists, think that such an arrangement would only diminish the evil, and that, in time, a still further reduction of the extent of appellate jurisdiction would be found desirable, for the same reasons, We think Mr. Hopkins misapprehends the

state of opinions among ministers in New England. He may remember, that the attempt to earry the Committee and Consociation system brough Vermont, was not successful; that its adoption was limited to a small portion of the state, in his own vicinity. With the exception of Connecticut and that part of Vermont, we regularly "called to believe it never made much progress in New England. It is certainly the fact, too, that to speak in public, the changes of opinion in New England, since

rom the N. Y. Observer, is of deep mit it should not be supposed that the price their power. They are found in hamlet. They are in intimate and poral as well as spiritual, about pl e will be gy. They can reform Spair

WESTERN RESERVE COLL. ceived a communication, with a redenying certain statements which delay the publication. Mean

TEMPERANCE TESTIMONY.

The following Circular ha hands for publication. It is dewho have information on communicate it as requested. to receive a personal application is sent us and published, with the who read it will consider it as selves personally. After all, so founded on experience, and pr perance, than everything else. It irresistible course to victory. We

DEAR SIR, -A number of ry men, and others, noted ful efforts, have made kno of the American Temperand have received special bene nence from the use, as a best special benefit cating liquor. Wherever been fairly made, the res perience of a few hundred of the various departments and, in a peru would be of unspeakable se to the world. Many of ther by it, from a premature grave others be rendered much me

address a number of gentle or are supposed, to have use, as a beverage, intoxi results of your experience and ol regard to it, that it may be greatly oblige the Committee

What has been the effect on?

What has been the effect on Hoping to hear from you as

nt, I am, with gre Yours, &c. P. S.—If other persons of have been in the habit of use of the above-mention

No practice like ours exists an invitation confers on b authority to address any the same church a sec

licensed preachers, in ou therefore, does not exist at We think the editor of taken in the opinion to preachers, in our sens ist" among the Baptis of England. In reach Fuller, we observe that he was accustomed to which he belonged by day, and I the other. member, when about to requested that if it w and on the 26th of called to the work of the preached the funeral

That the same rule gregationalists, we inf when the late Rev. Grit which call is generally ac which call is goldennity prayer and solemnity I is considered as a re; preach wherever Pro , just as "licentiates," and "candidates" e examination and ministers. We now question in the case. be so; but we should I such a class of licensed

England, the admission

our pulpits, as a preach

out seeing his credentia ular, and ought not to

may be well to remark

repriety of his appearing

ery; but merely, as a pr

NGLISH CORRESPONDENT, WO several letters which we ha is last has been delayed, t news in it has become old, on the character of an some interest in this coun they are just. Certainly red with some articles it If the character here long to him, still, it is of the British constitu rably adapted to form. THE AMERICAN COPLEY.
In Ito say, that Lord Lyndh
His history is one of int
ostacy. As a Judge, able—
d deprayed. His morals

cal apostacy. As it brings and deprayed. His morals whole domestic history would if (comparatively speaking) peopland. Originally a republican—It has at length become a high Tarizan. This man has been cho party to lead the opposition in ords to the Corporation Bill. and of the majority, and he as med to use it with effect. How has this individual run! Not to or of usefulness; but of politics. Raised by the party which long of Government, to the highest j he identified himself with it and asset to rule. Raised to the Pea private estate, he depended on his pension received from e. Extravagant and profligate, in humbling spectacle of a mar humbling spectacle of a mar g officially, justice to others, own creditors. Sheltered by s peerage from imprisonment, to sequestered. Possessing to spectacle o ne sequestered. Possessing nafidence or respect of the peo-ic man marked with the stain ie has been chosen as the man-delight to honor. America is a ting birth to such a man—I have raised such an individual DR. COX AND MR. THOMPS

following remarks of our cor show how certain proceedings v well informed Abolitionists i w know the deep interest I tal American, and my sincere icy and prosperity of your na ry meeting in New York, respect on the English Baptist Deputati sitation in saying, that George saken against Dr. Cox in a most justifiable manner. I am mu Christian people of England terns of denouncement. I do hey will, when all the circus se are made known. I fear affated by his popularity, and his ordinary prudence by his peak over a good cause. I speak a say that he had no right. n, as a Christian, or as an En-ounce an individual, higher to character, and talent, and in in fesires the destruction of sla can wish it. I exceedingly e can wish it. I exceedingly in exhibition should have Cox did right in acting as he did sentiments on the subject of SI way hatred of it, and my decide Christians of America are en I had an opportunity of staff the Christians do not fight the Christians do not he as the golden rule, that God will the golden rule, that God will around you. You is shining around you. Y of the right principle. I wish a act accordingly. More on the

"FOREIGN INTERFERE Rev. Dr. Reed, of the British is country, speaking of slavery, si When, by the highest moral act fore performed, slavery was abolist at the British dominions, I could I ag that it was done, not merely fa-tor for the world. Slavery, indeed fore in America; but it is impossi-inger long. The example of Grea-wheel on the whole people like a si-to reverses attend the transition, gealansies are not aroused by indi-ference and direct agencies from land, it will continue so to act, til it will continue so to act,

whatever may oppose the concan only retard, and not prevent
Narrative, Vol. What suggested to Dr. Reed, the mthe land?" What did he me cies?" Did he suspect that might be so " indiscreet," a ointing an agent, and send gitate the subject? What m d he mean? Whatever form " he had in view, it is plain record his warning against i ctard" the abolition of slavery

GEORGE THOMPSON'S DECLA The Commercial Advertiser of the Commercial A sent graduate of Andover The rent graduate of Andover The try, affirming very positively the in, in private conversation with se of the naked, unqualified, rved) to have his throat cut ested it three or four times, tweek, Mr. Thompson's pos-charge. There the matter two, and people will doubtle or the other, according to Those who know Mr. T. hink it more probable that he tood, than that he should have to nent so at war with those of all

And then "licentiates" are amon We never heard of

der 23, 1835.

[N. Y. Evangelist. , but we should like more information on the subject, a class of licensed preache and, the admission of Mr. pulpits, as a preacher of the seeing his credentials, is eviand ought not to be .- This he well to remark, does not ety of his appearing as a lecbut merely, as a preacher of

> letters which we have not rea has been delayed, till some of s in it has become old. We give the character of an individual e interest in this country. We y are just. Certainly, they are with some articles in the Engthe character here described g to him, still, it is one which British constitution and usaadapted to form. AMERICAN COPLEY.

ory is one of intrigue a

uch an individual to his pre

DR. COX AND MR. THOMPSON.

following remarks of our correspondence

ow how certain proceedings will be view-

the English Baptist Deputation. I have from its saving, that George Thompson

right in acting as he did. You know

sell informed Abolitionists in England.

As a Judge, able—as a ma His morals are ba stic history would appal the vely speaking) people of New become a high Tory politi-Corporation the Carpenting and he appears desented with effect. How strange a militidad run! Not a career of indiness; but of political corrupty the party which long held the ent, to the highest judical sta-bioself with it and fell when Raised to the Peerage withng drinks. It red. Possessing no place ked with the stain of corrup-

experi vn to the Co

ours exists in Eng among the Con ther Chri ny other church nd time. The " the class

to speak in the as orderly, An ork of the mi and a half aft Griffith Hump

and" the abolition of slavery. ORGE THOMPSON'S DECLARATIONS. Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday is a letter from Mr. A. Kauffman, Jr. a graduate of Andover Theological Semi-siliming very positively that Mr. Thomp-private conversation with him, "made the naked, unqualified, unconditional tim, that every slaveholder ought (or ed) to have his throat cut," and that he ed it three or four times. We published. the other, according to what they may as circumstancial probability on either Those who know Mr. T. will generally impreprobable that he was to the work, by

and friends, as well as with his own public every abolitionst in the land, whoever may have uttered it.

[N. Y. Evan.

The "matter" does not exactly "rest between the two;" as Mr. Thompson has expressed the same sentiment before other witnesses Of the "probability," derived from the known "sentiments" of Mr. Thompson's associates, the reader may be better able to judge, after perusing the following dialogue. It is from the third number of the "Slave's Friend," published by the American Anti-Slavery Society.

LITTLE DIALOGUE William. Isn't it a wicked thing to keep

slaves?

Ann. Yes, very wicked. And people are

With think so.

William. What does the Bible say about it?

Jun. God "hath made of one blood all maons of men, for to dwell on all the face of the arth." "God is no respecter of persons."
He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be po

William. I long to see all slaves free; to William. I long to see all slaves free; to have the children attend Sabbath schools; to have them taught to read, write, and cipher. What a joyful time that will be, Ann! Then there will be no slaves in this free country, and all can sing, "Hail Columbia, happy land."

This, be it observed, is from an official publication of the Society. Will the Evangelist tells us, wherein it differs, in "sentiment," from the language ascribed to Mr. Thompson, which is said to be "reprobated by every abolitionist in the land?" Does not the Dialogue mean, that the words of scripture, " he shall surely he put to death," are justly applicable to the American slaveholder, and teach us that, in the judgment of God, the slaveholder "deserves" death, for "keeping slaves?" What else can any one pretend that it means?"

We are glad, however, to see that Mr. Leavitt "reprohates" the doctrine. We hope he will have some influence in preventing its dis semination, hereafter, by the society.

THE BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE TY attempted to hold a meeting on Wednesday P.M. at the Anti-Slavery Rooms, 46, Washington street. Inflammatory handbills had been circulated, stating that Thompson would be there, and offering a reward to any one who would seize him. An immense crowd collected. The Mayor assured them that Thompson was not in the city. They demanded the sign of the Anti-Slavery office, which was taken down, -- it is said, by order of the Mayor, to pacify the mob,-and destroyed. Mr. Garrison was le down from a window in the rear, hid in a carpenter's shop, discovered, seized and carried to the City Hall, and afterwards to Leverett street jail, for protection, where he remained over night. About 25 ladies assembled, but before the sign was removed, retired without injury.

We saw one man, who, we believe, would have been glad to do mischief, and have no doubt there were others,-we know not how many; but we have no doubt that a vast majority of those present were there as mere spectators, and would have resisted any serious attempts on life or property. We cannot believe that a very great number of our citizens are actually bad enough to favor the designs of the few desperadoes who wished to do mischief. The rescue of Mr. G. shows that among those present, the encegret, the account of the Anti-New York, respecting the at-the Baptist Deputation. I have mies of violence were the strongest and most efficient. We understand that certain individuals, who were guilty of riotous conduct, can be identified. We hope they will be brought before the proper tribunals, and le manner, 'I am much mistaken i people of England will respond denouncement. I do not believe receive according to their deserts. Such conduct must not be suffered to go unpunished. Why it was not prevented, by a sufficient display of force on the his popularity, and carried beand of mis popularity, and carried be-admary prodence by his zeal in what is a good cause. I speak deliherately, y that he had no right, either as a Christian, or as an Englishman, to an individual, higher than himself

MR. GARRISON'S POLICY,

We have no doubt, is, to identify his cause wit the cause of civil liberty, by making it necessary er, and talent, and in influence, and for all who would defend civil liberty to defend him wish it. I exceedingly regret that exhibition should have taken place. idd right in acting as he dol. You know ments on the subject of Slavery. You is hatred of it, and my decided opinion Christians of America are awfully guil-thus speaking then, I cannot be indiffer-e question of Abulation. Many in your side. It is, therefore, his settled policy, to provoke mobs as much as he can. He knows very well, that the more numerous, violent and powerful mobe against him become, the stronger necessity good men will in this speaking then, I cannot be indifferent problems of all of the proportion of the delation. Many in your lead testify that the truth was find concealed a speak of the Chestisus do not fight against their delates and the Chestisus do not fight against their delates and the Chestisus do not fight against their delates and the Chestisus do not fight against their delates and the chestisus and in the problems projudices, and rise as one mon to the caldes rule, that God will punish you, be beliefed, and hang up in the Anti-Slavery Rooms, to make properties, as a re. The Abolitionists have got after rich principle. I wish they could be at accordingly. More on this subject at a good men most lead to the possible and the richt principle. I wish they could be at accordingly. More on this subject at a good men to into the conditions the possible at a small good men to join him. He knows the are raised against him or Thompson, or any of their coadjustators. He hopes, by these means, to make it necessary for all good men to join him. He knows the are raised against him or Thompson, or any of their coadjustators. He hopes, be published through the set accordingly. More on this subject at a good men most look and the rich principle. I wish they could be a second to the possible and the rich principle. I wish they could be a second to the possible and the rich principle. I wish the possible and the rich principle. I wish they could be a second to the possible and the rich principle. I wish they could be a second to the possible and the rich principle. I wish they could be a second to the possible and the rich principle. I wish the principle and the rich principle. I wish they could be a second to the possible and the po feel, to join him. He knows that, at Lowell, a

interest may oppose the consummation, statever may oppose the consummation, solly retard, and not prevent it.

Narrative, Vol. II. p. 186.

Solid suggested to Dr. Reed, the possibility of sheech and of the press. We repeat it,—good men, the men whom he spends his time in villifying, must defend him in the exercise of his rights. They must defend him in the exercise of his rights. They must put down mobs. They will do it. He knows that they will. They ought to do it; and he who might be an a influenced. The same society is might be an a influenced. The same society is a bad man, or a coward.

Solid suggested to Dr. Reed, the possibility of speech and of the press.—even Garrison's liberty is dead. Every good man must defend morely solid speech and of the press.—even Garrison's liberty of speech and of the press.—even Garrison's liberty of speech and of the press.—even Garrison's liberty is dead. Every good man must defend morely solid speech and of the press.—even Garrison's liberty of speech and of the press. We repeat it,—good men the speech and of the press.—even Garrison's liberty of speech and of the press. We repeat it,—good Mall to the City of Washington. The men whom he spends his time in villifying, must defend him in the exercise of his rights. They must put down mobs. They will do it. He knows that they will. They ought to do it; and he who defend him in the exercise of his rights. They must put down mobs. They will do it. He knows that they will. They ought to do it; and he who defend him in the exercise of his rights. They must defend him in the exercise of his rights. They must defend him in the exercise of his rights. They must defend him in the exercise of his rights. They must defend him in the exercise of his rights. They must defend him in the exercise of his rights. They must defend him in the exercise of Washington. The Sept. A Windfall to

the subject? What more than this Mobs must and will be put down; and if those who he mean? Whatever form of "interfer- are not his friends will not do it, men will become he had in view, it is plain that he meant his friends out of hatred to mobs, till he and his friends and his warning against it, as likely to are strong enough to put down any thing. And that is just what he wants. That is what he is trying to bring to pass. And it is just what he will accomplish if those who dislike his course encourage mobs,even by their silence.

Let not the unprincipled think that the mob party can possibly succeed. The country is not bud enough for that, and will not suffer it.

THE LEGISLATURE is Bt work, amending the laws. One bill has passed the lower house, abolishthree or four times. We published.
Mr. Thompson's positive denial of a Theorette matter rests, between the people will doubtless believe the us to give an account of it. The reduction of the

Conversions from Romanism.—In the various Protestant churches of Baltimore, there have been more than fifty cases of the conversion of Papists to Protestants, during the last twelve months. We make this statement on the authority of the Baltimore Religious and Literary Magazine. One of the number was a Romanian Protestantism. No instance of the conversion of Protestantism. No instance of the conversion of Protestantism. No instance of the conversion of Protestantism to Romanian, during the same period, was known to the Elitor.

Conversion to Christ, and not merely to nominal Protestantism, without conversion to Christ, we think, is not often to be expected. The Papist is, generally, without conversion to Christ, we think, is not often to be expected. The Papist is, generally, proof against all exhibitions of truth, which do not awaken in him a sense of direct accountability to God, of guilt, of danger consequent on guilt, and of the sufficiency of the one sacrifice of Christ for his salvation. The plan of converting them to speculative Protestantism first and to Christ afterwards, will not succeed. The doctrine of our own simfulness, and of the atonement, was the great and effectual weapon in the hand of Luther. By the divine blessing on the preaching of this doctrine, and of the stonement, was the great and effectual weapon in the hand of Luther. By the divine blessing on the preaching of this doctrine, and some the further proceedings of the sports-band of the atonement, was the great and effectual weapon in the hand of Luther. By the divine blessing on the preaching of this doctrine, and some development of the sufficiency of the one sacrifice.

Northmethod continued to hose who hanced has been committed to a most inhuman murder had been committed. Sunday Recing.—On Sanday afterneon, two in a most fillum and continued had been committed. Sunday Recing.—On Sanday afterneon, two in amed Patrick McLier and Franck McLier an

WESTERN INDIANS.—We learn that the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Western Indians, have returned to Fort Gibson, after having successfully accomplished the object of their mission. A treaty of smity was concluded by them, between the United States and the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Osages, Senecas, and Quapaws. Nothing occurred to interrupt the general harmony, and all parties separated with good feelings.

There is no doubt but that this arrangement will be productive of happy effects. It is the first time these wild Indians have met upon such an occasion. They have heretofore kept the frontier in a state of alarm, and have attacked with equal impartaility, ci-

these wild Indians have met upon such an occasion. They have heretofore kept the frontier in a state of alarm, and have attacked with equal impartiality, citizens of the U. States and the Indians.

We learn that there are three families or divisions of these Indians, who inhabit the great Western prairie. These are the Camanches, who have no fixed or permanent villages, and follow the herds of buffaloes, with their moveable lodges, sometimes north and sometimes south of Red river.

The Wichetas, consisting of several bands, some living north and others south of Red river. Those north are the Towecash and Washos. They have fixed villages, and raise corn and vegetables.

The Kioways are the thrid family. They have no fixed residence, but wander from the Cross Timbers on the Arkansas, Canadian and Red civer, to the Recky Mountains; and are sometimes, though not often, found south of Red river. As many different terms have been used in designating these Indians, we have thought it would be acceptable to remove the confusion occasioned by an imperfect knowledge of them, and give their divisions as reported by the Commissioners.

From some cause not known, the Kioways did

From some cause not known, the Kioways did-not attend; but we learn that a deputation of their Chiefs was expected at Port Gibson, to give their concurrence to the arrangement made. We forther learn, that the Commissioners have very judiciously inserted a provision in the treaty, in-culcating the desire of the United States upon the In-dians, that they remain at peace with Mexico. [Washington Globe.

Washing ton Globe.

MICHIGAN.—This territory has recently adopted a Constitution and held elections under it, in anticipation of an set of Congress constituting it a sovereign and independent State. By its Constitution, the subjects of European states are to have the same voice in constituting the proposed State Government, the representatives in Congress, and indirectly the senators of the United States, as American citzens By a register kept at the polls, a majority of the votes polled in the city of Detroit, were the votes of British and German subjects. Many citizens were so deeply disgusted that they would not vote.

Pennsylvania.—From the returns received of the election last week throughout the state, there is no doubt of the election of Mr. Rither as Government, and of an Antimasonic and Whig majority in the Lessows; Invocation by Rev. Mr. Detrols was ordained a Pastor over the Evangelical Church in Gloucester days; gislature. The votes for Gov. Wolf and Mr. Muhlensberg united, in most of the counties, exceed those by large plurality of votes over Wolf, and still greater over Muhlenberg, will fall a good deal short of a majority. So that the result of this canvass can be made no criterion by which to judge of the Presidential election in 1836. The State did not give her vote to Value of Vice President in 1832, but the Jackson pt the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on the Linne Rock Baptist Church and to appear in an English and t no criterion by which to judge of the Presidential election in 1836. The State did not give her vote to Va Mr. Revuen Morey was ordained as Pastor over Baren for Vice President in 1832, but the Jackson pt Line Rock Baptist Church, Smithfield, R. I. on pers declare unquestionably that all party division will be healed when electors are next to be chose and both Wolfites and Muhlenbergers will no for I.

of the deceased have written to the President che
subject—and that probably the matter will be rered
by the President in his message to Congress the
opening of the next session.

The National Intelligencer confirms the sto It
is supposed that the President will make a commication to Congress on the subject, early in thext
session. The name of the donor is not given t is
stated that the legacy was first bequeathed the
only son of the testator, and in case of hishth,
which even has taken place, to the city of Wang-

which event has taken place, to the city of Wang-

which event has taken place, to the city of Wangton for the object above stated.

The Intelligencer of Saturday also contains (following paragraph respecting the legacy: We derstand that it would be more accurate to say if the
English legacy of £200,000 was bequeathed "the
United States, for the purpose of establish an
University at the seat of government for the snotion of the arts and sciences." The money, vare
informed, is in the hands of the Lord Chance of England, ready to be paid over conformably the will, which fact he has communicated to our prament, with a copy of the will.

The Dead Alive .- Much excitement have The sewho know Mr. T. will generally be the solution of the Governor, Secretary of State, &c. is not consideration.

The sewho know Mr. T. will generally be that he was unisunderstent so at war with those of all his associates appointed by the Executives of New Hampshire and the should have uttered a sentiappointed by the Executives of New Hampshire and the sexual solution.

The Beat Altre.—Much excitement haseen created in the neighborhood of Bangor, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a drover the name of Perry. Circumstances gave rise to thus pictor that he was murdered—and several points appointed by the Executives of New Hampshire and the second several points are the second several points.

Maine, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in those States. The following Thursday is appointed for the same observance in this State.

Conversions from Romanism.—In the various Protestant churches of Baltimore, there have

and of the atonement, was the great and effectual weapon in the hand of Luther. By the divine ldessing on the preaching of this doctrine, multitudes, in his day, were converted to Christ. This, and not coarse abuse, is the part of his example which we should follow.

Dome estic

Dome estic

Western Indians.—We learn that the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Western Indians, have returned to Fort Gibson, after having successfully accomplished the object of their mission. A treaty of amity was concluded by them, between the United States and the Cherokees, Creeks, Chocampa, Sanger, Senecas, and Quapaws. Nothing octaws. Osages, Senecas, and Quapaws. Nothing octaws. Osages, Senecas, and Quapaws. Nothing octaws.

Nethangan, Mr. Witmarsh has sailed for Europe, in order by psonal bservation to acquaint himself whith the perical dails of the contemplated business.

Peggin. Boots.—A young mechanic of Woburn, Ass. has tvented a machine to peg boots by water. In machine is a very neat piece of work, and is d by god judges to be a superior invention. A lilding is ow erecting in Woburn, to be fitted up as shoe fettory, by Mr. S. S. Richardson, where u leather it shoes and boots is to be rolled, instead the old way of hummering, and where the above med machine is to be not an operation. med macline is to be put in operation.

Census of New York .- The New York Journal Commerce publishes the census of that city, just ten, withthe exception of three wards. The pop-tion of the twelve wards is 222,151, which, with testimated number in the three other wards, makes I present population of the city 264,000.

New Jersey Election.—The State election in by Jersey appears to have resulted in the choice of ackson legislature, by about the same majority as lyear. There appears to have been but little ef-fimade by the Whigs of that State.

loods have been lately received at Chicago from N York, a distance of over two thousand miles, in 2 says by the brig Indiana, and in 21 days by the st. Agnes. ccording to an article in the Charleston S. C. Meary, the whole number of white inhabitants in the twelve slave-holding States, is 3,660, 567—and thumber of slaves 2,005,475.

tole, the American Painter .- Mr. Cole, the chrated Landscape Painter, has received an order fa Charles Heath, the English Engraver, for thirty oinal paintings of American scenery, which are to be bendendily engraved and to appear in an English

Installed, at Hillsdale, N. Y. Sept. 24, Rev. Amos Sect. V. as Pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church, On the 1st inst. as Pastor of the Cong. Church in Georgetown, N. Y. Rev. NATHANIEL HURD.

Died, in Marshfield, very suddenly Rev. Jacob FLINT, Pastor of the 1st Church and Congregation

In Geauga Co. Ohio, on the 17th Aug. Rev. Jon-

NOTICES.

The ministers composing the Norfolk Association, are re-pectfully notified, that their next meeting is appointed a ne Rev. Mr. Steledon's, Easton, on Torsslay, the 27th inst Dorchester, Oct. 5, 1835. The Suffish Conference of Churches will meet at the Vestry of Pine street Meetinghouse, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock A. M. Oct. 20th inst. Public services in the Meetinghouse at 3 P. M.

3w.

The annual meeting of the Religious Charitoble Society Middlesex North and Vicinity, will be holden at the Erick Meetinghouse in Shirley, at 10 o'clock, an Wednesta, the fourth day of November next.

II. Brown.
Shirley, Oct. 13, 1435.

The members of Mendon Association are hereby reminded, that their next meeting will be held at the house of Rev. James O. Barney, Seckonk, on Tocaday, the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

SKELLEY, Scribe.

CARDS.

als in Boston for that Institution Honor, S109; Edward & Steidard, 109; Ed-se, 100; P. Greely, Jr. 100; Samuel Dorr, 100; nun, 100; M. Bolles, Jr. 30; R. Fletcher, Esq. d, 20; James Hutler, 10. i in Rev. G. Cowies' Church, Danvers, 22,56.

Marriages.

Mappinges.

In this city, Mr. Nelson Shumway, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Samuel Andrews—Mr. Hiram Hunf. to Miss Ruth S. Rich—Mr. Henry Whiting, to Mrs. Lucretia Pitts—Mr. George Blake, jr. to Miss Mary E. daughter of Gen. John Tarbell of Pepperell.

—E. P. Clark, Esq. to Miss Ann S. Wilby.
In Pepperell, by the Rev. Mr. Howe, Mr. Isaac T. Stevens, of Bangor, to Miss Harriet R. Fiske.
In Franklin, by Rev. Mr. Smalley, Major John H. Fisher, of F. to Miss Belinda Adams, daughter of Dea. Nathan Adams, of Worcester, Vt.
In Woodstock, Ct. by Rev. Mr. Rockwood, Rev. Erastus Dickinson of Cunton, Mass. to Miss Maria Bowen of Woodstock.
In Wentworth, N. H. Mr. Samuel Fellows, jr. to Miss Mary W. Davis, daughter of Rev. Increase S. Davis, all of Wentworth.
In Chelsen, Rev. D. Newton Sheldon, of Suffield.

Miss Mary W. Davis, drughter of Rev. Increase S. Davis, all of Wentworth.
In Chelsen, Rev. D. Newton Sheldon, of Suffield, Ct. to Miss Rachel Hobart Ripley, daughter of John Ripley. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are expecting to sail on the 24th inst. to join the American Baptist Mission in Exercise. in France.

Deaths.

In this city, suddenly, Mr Thomas Crocker, 34— Charles T. Parsons, 49—Jacob Silloway, formerly of Springfield, N. H. 31—Miss Mary Ann Chase, 23— Mrs Margaret, widow of rhe late Ebenezer Mountfort, 57 - Miss Martha Evans, 28 - Sheldron J. Bartlett, 26 - Hannah S. T. Lewis, 42 - Sarah Cross, 73
- Wealthy Robinson, 40 - Jeremiah Adams, 49 Elizabeth Johnson, 92 - Leonard W. Kimball, 32 Henry N. Emmes, 31 - James Stokes, 34.
In Charlestown, Mrs. Sarah Hunnewell, 73.
In Roxbury, Mrs. Mary, 88, reliet of Sam'l Waitt.
In Concord, Mr Jonathan P. Hayward, 30.
In Billerica, Mrs. Sarah Rehardson, 76.
In Waburn, Miss Elizabeth D. Gardner, daughter
of Dea. Henry Gardner, aged 18 years, being the last

st two years and a half. In Westborough, on the brough, on the 17th inst. Mr. Daniel Hol-

ook, 43. At Clarksville, Mo. Aug. 10, Mr. Warren Swain, emerly of South Reading, Mass.

INDEX RERUM;

Vordsworth.

DAILY READINGS; Possages of Scripture, selected for octal Reading, with Applications. By Miss Caroline rys, author of the "Lastener," "Christ our Example," &C. or Saie by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Washington

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COBBETT'S Legacy to Parsons, or Have the Clerzy of
the established Church an equitable right to the
tithes, or to any other thing called Church Property,
greater than the Dissenters have to the same f and ought
there, or ought there not to be a separation of the Church
from the State f—In six letters, addressed to the Church
Parsons in general, including the Cathedral and College
Clerzy, and the Bishops, with a defication to Bloomfield,
Bishop of London.—By William Cohbett, Esq., M. P. for
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Oct. 23.

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STATE REGISTER, FOR 1836.

AMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street, have commenced preparations for publishing the Massach setts Register for 1136, will be happy to receive correction and additional useful articles of public utility, which sh

THE NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC, by Fre ick Emerson, late Principal of the Department Arithmetic, Boyleton School, Boston is now several

UST Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street, Boston, THE ANCIENT LARE, a Collection of Old, New, and Original Church Mosic, under the approbation of the Processional Manical Society in Boston. Arranged and Composed by Charles Zenner, Organist at Park street Church, and to the Handel and Hayda Society.

munity.

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YOUTH'S COMPANION.

CONTEXTS OF ALLY WEEK'S NUMBER.—
Little finding Captive, concluded. Plain Sermons between the religion pieces of Music, by the Editor, some of which are enough published for the first time. Most of the music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music has been adapted to Poetry never before used with music and the Dog Casar. Death of a Sunday Scholar. Stories about Cats. The Bare Scholar Stories about Cats. The Bare Country of the Subbath School. Travels of a Youth's Companion. The Best Restorator. Prompt Benefit and the Poetra Bare Scholar Stories about Cats. The Bare Scholar Stories about Cat

VALUABLE BOOK by William Per

in the street of the selfect of the present of into the set with the set with the set with the set with the six-plim depends upon a whole church, it is often extremely difficult to get only in the street of the set with the set of the set of

POETRY

The control of the control o

e highest respect of those around her. But no see of mora' excellence, or strength of grace, can are the Christian an exemption from trials in this ree of moral excellence, or strength of grace, can cure the Christian an exemption from trials in this feationary state; and Miss Herring, though possed of the favor of God and the love of Christian finds, suffered much in the last years of her life for a delicate frame, in which were engendered disease that finally resulted in a lingering consumption; —I the pains of which she endured with that caling founds and unbroken resignation, which nothing but truveligion can inspire. Her departure from the wort was rather the calin retirement of the sun behind cloud, than its gorgeous, dazzling set at the him cloud, than its gorgeous, dazzling set at the cloud fay; and one mourning survivor, at least, is readle exclaim in all sincerity, "May my last end be a hers."—Trancller.

HEATON FEMALE SEMINARY.

estitution commenced operations last Sp founders and Trustees have undertaken to build up this infant seminary, with an acnence on Tuesday, Cet. 27th, a recess of a few days in the on will commence on a few days in the erm. Miss Calibrati, will continue to take erm. Miss Calibrati, will continue to take institution. Good boording places will be a who make early application. One from the summary rases four (and never more than four ity study by one fire. Applications for the form of the summary rases four (and never more than four ity study by one fire. Applications to the form of the second of th

the sand objections.

11. Give them questions to be answered in writing or othersise, at a future recitation.

12. Let their compositions be upon the subjects of their order. Br. Waylond. The wo

Heode.

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s and School Committees are respectfully is vited to call and examine the

On reasonable terms.
L. M. WHEATON, Sec'y.
Oct. 9. 3w.

Vol. XX---No. 44--

RELIGIO

MINISTERIAL EXC ON THE SAUFAT

The following report, recently The Committee to whom object of minister's riding or making their exchanges, report i. On the larefulness of the pre-

d forhids secular employmency only excepted.
The question then comes to the Sabhath to preach the supplyment, i. e. does it come u ordinary worldly business, or rrice? If it is secular, then it minister may not ride on the Sae gospel. No matter what ay be. If sickness, or storm,

may be. If sickness, or storm, sile occurrence, prevent his goin he must stay at home. No mit the disappointment may be to minister or parish, he must stay a may be said that when a ministe Saurday, it becomes a case of this justifies his riding on the reply, the Bible knows nothing necessity. The phrase, "Work is not found in the Bible. Nor or stage whatever make that necessible has not first made lawful. The Bible draws the line be

Bille has not first made lawful.

The Bible draws the line labulness and religious duties, as or the other of this line we must preach the gospel. If on the business, then it is secular, ammke it necessary, because nothin right, or religious.

But it may be said, "Work allowable on the Sabbath." The work of mercy, in any propters. True, it respects the assoul; and if it be on this accomercy, then all religious duties mercy; for they contemplate the there is no distinction then bet duties and works of mercy. It mercy, to relieve the temporat

mercy, to relieve the temporal

ither man or heast. In this set

ither man or heast. In this sen-ieve the term is properly used, a minister be detained at home Saturday night to take care of He performs a work of mercy in, but this does not alter the nature imployment,—does not make the mercy. If riding to preach wose ecular without that circumstance

erey. If riding to prench wo cular without that circumstance in at home, it is with it, and he But suppose it he shown, and reaching the gospel is, properly ork of mercy; then it is so in its independent of circumstances, ple alone might then be used at the summary of the sum

is a religious service, approath. We maintain that it is ce, and falls in perfectly with

at is it that justifies a person, e he Sabbath? It is his having

which is appropriate to to tobject must be, either a word elieve some temporal distress, strictly religious service. P be admitted, is a sacred employ nature appropriate to the Sabla each, then

ch, then, is appropriate. I

hing on the Satbbath, he may sit. For example, A man li-niles of Boston harbor. The of sailors strolling about no one to care for their souls, gets up his horse, fills his chai-tracts, and gons and spen-said tracts, and gons and spen-saif day, among the poor sail-ght? Every one answers.

at? Every one answers, ye break the Sabbath in riding s

and no one stops to ask before

er he could not have gone on it was his object, that justified Sabbath, and not the fact that sick and he could not go befo

in, some good brother in or see, has established a Sabbath late region five or six miles distangible from the common and there or six miles distangible from the common and the second people, and no one think the could not have gone on feel justifies his going. It is that justifies his riding on the Safact that he could not have go

e fact that he could not have go in: there is a good deacon, known abilities for conducting religibles of the religious of the service on the Sabbath? The service of the

man who wishes to go six a hong the sailors, or to superint hool, or to attend a conference

i. On the lawfulness of the pri-Your committee are unanimo an that it is lawful for a minist sublath, to preach the gosp spected to give the reasons on an is founded.

We have aimed to base on the Bible, and although we find mand or precept touching this find a general rule which admits eatien. We are commanded to this holy. This command enj-ligious duties, as appropriate, and forbids secular couployme-ary of the property of the property.

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